

ANNEX 40

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

Guideline of Visual Quality Assessment

Components	High Quality (3)	Medium Quality (2)	Low Quality (1)
Morphological or Topographic	- Slopes greater than 30%. - Relief with height differences.	-Slopes between 15 and 30%. -Relief with Little differences in height.	-Slopes between 0 and 15%. - Absence of reliefs and dominant traits.
Presence of Vegetation	- Variety of vegetation types. - High coverage. - Contrasts between plant types.	- Medium variety of vegetation types. - Broken vegetation -Obvious contrasts, but not outstanding.	-Low variety of vegetation types. -Large areas without vegetation. -Little evidence of contrasts.
Anthropic action	-Without anthropic actions aesthetically undesirable.	- Quality is modified by works; they do not add visual quality.	-Intense and extensive modifications that diminish or destroy the scenic quality.
Chromatic variability	- Intense between soils, vegetation, rock and water.	-Moderately intense between soil, rock and vegetation.	-Little intense. Chromatic homogeneity.
Visual marks	-Natural or artificial that conforms positive landmarks.	-Natural or artificial characteristics, but similar to others.	-Artificial that conforms positive landmarks
Visual Incidence of the Scenic Background	Surrounding landscape promotes and increases visual quality.	Surrounding landscape moderately promotes and increases visual quality.	Surrounding landscape has no influence on the whole or detracts from the area.
Uniqueness or rarity	Unique landscape, with a wealth of unique elements.	Characteristic, but similar to others of the region.	Common landscape in the region.

Guideline for Evaluation of Visual Fragility

Components	High Fragility (3)	Medium Fragility (2)	Low fragility (1)
Morphological or Topographic	- Slopes greater than 30%. - Relief with important height differences.	-Slopes between 15 and 30%. -Relief with small differences in height.	-Slopes between 0 and 15%. - Absence of reliefs and dominant traits.
Size of the visual basin	-Near or close vision (0 to 300 m).	-Medium vision (300 to 1.000 m).	-Far vision or remote areas > a 1.000 m.
Shape of the visual basin	-Elongated basin, unidirectional vision.	-Irregular basins, mix of both categories.	- Extensive regular basins generally rounded.
Compactness	-Absence of shade areas, few or no hiding capacity.	-Up to 30% of the territory, with shaded areas, medium hiding capacity.	-More than 30% of the territory with areas of shade, plenty of hiding capacity.
Landscape entirety	- Unique landscapes, with remarkable wealth of unique and distinctive elements.	-Landscapes of visual importance, but usual, without the presence of unique elements.	-Common landscape in the region without visually rich or very altered.
Traditional Value of the Area	-High.	-Moderate.	-Low.
Visual Accessibility	-High visual perception, visible from a distance and without much restriction.	- Medium occasional visibility, combination of both levels.	-Low-visual accessibility; sudden, scarce or short views.
Physical Accessibility	- Frequently used roads, towns and / or tourism within the area of direct influence.	-Infrequently used roads, towns and / or nearby tourist centers.	- Roads of sporadic use, population centers and / or distant resorts.